296
20

1898
1913

A.D. 1913 May 6. No. 10,698.

WECHSELMANN & *another's* Complete Specification.

21. CARRIAGES & WAGONS,
Ambulances and Stretchers.

SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

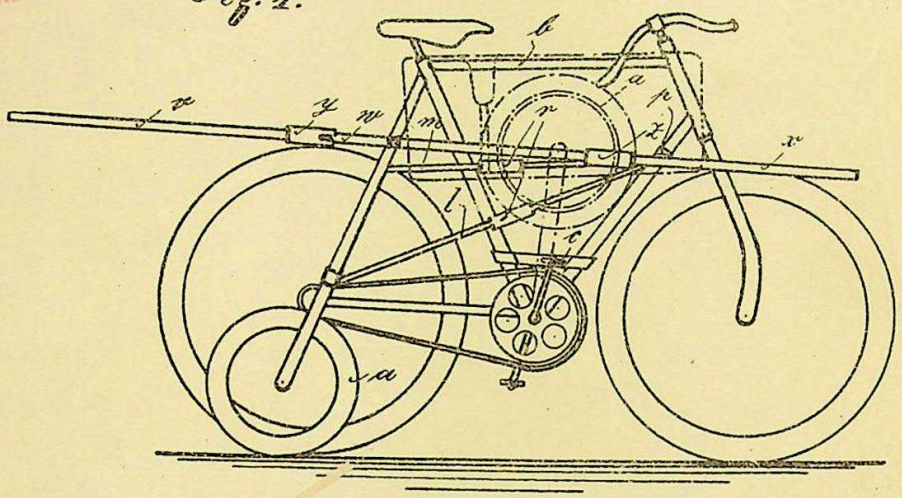


Fig. 2.

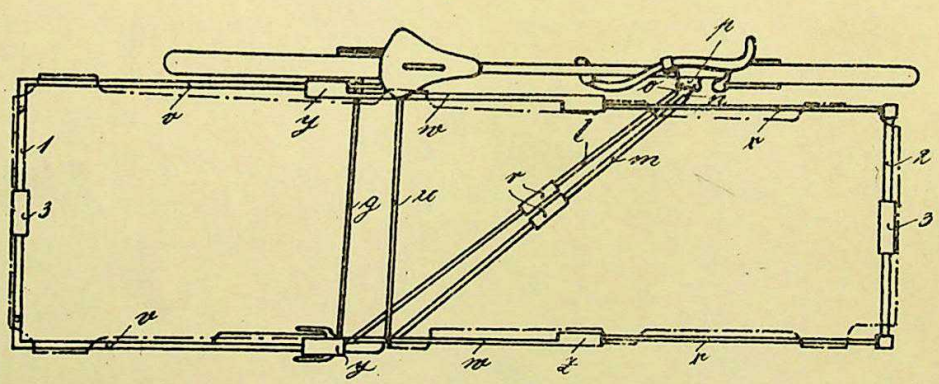
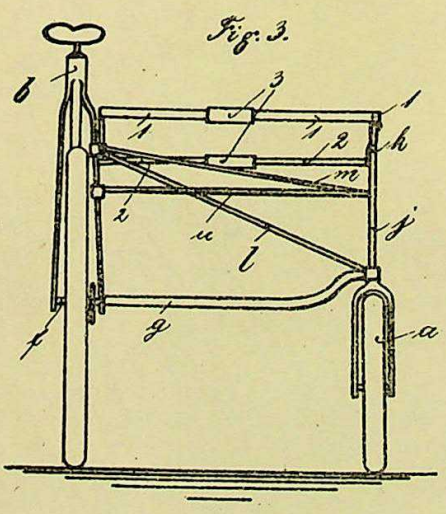


Fig. 3.



10698

21. CARRIAGES & WAGONS.
Ambulances and Stretchers.

Fig. 4.

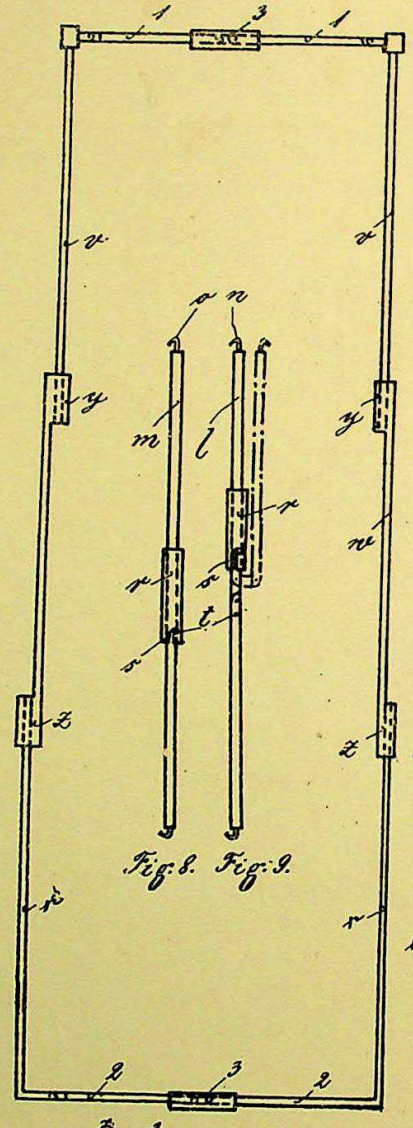


Fig. 5.

Fig. 12.

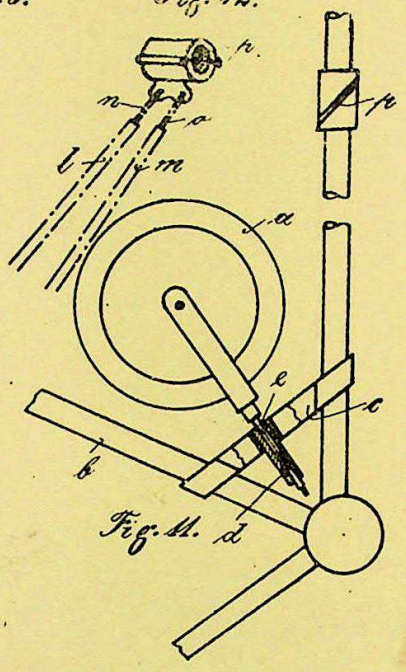
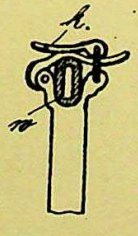


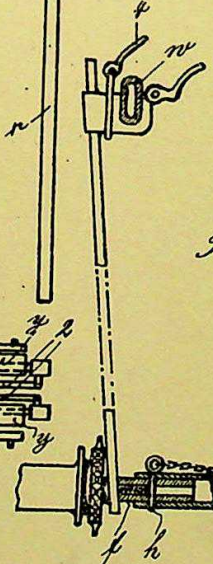
Fig. 11.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.





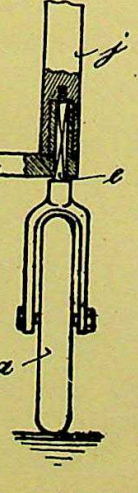


Fig. 6.

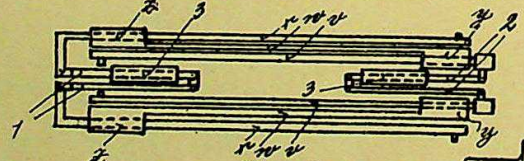
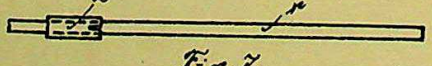



Fig. 7.



Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho.

Ambulances & Stretchers

10

21. CARRIAGES & WAGONS.
Ambulances and Stretchers.

N° 10,698 A.D. 1913

COLLEGE

(*Under International Convention.*)

Date claimed for Patent under Patents and Designs Act, 1907, being date of first Foreign Application (in Germany), } *6th May, 1912*

Date of Application (in the United Kingdom), 6th May, 1913

At the expiration of twelve months from the date of the first Foreign Application, the provision of Section 91 (3) (a) of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, as to inspection of Specification, became operative

Accepted, 27th Nov., 1913

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Cycle-litter.

We, PAUL WECHSELMANN, Manufacturer, and PAUL KOCH, Foreman, both of 18/19, Lindower Strasse, Berlin, N., Germany, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

It has been recognised as very desirable that a cycle should be capable of being used to support and carry an ambulance litter and yet when not desired for use in this way may be freely ridden as an ordinary cycle. The problem involved in this is attacked according to the present invention in the following manner:—

The cycle is an ordinary cycle which in conjunction with a third or auxiliary wheel is arranged to carry a frame adapted to support the litter, the parts being so arranged that when not wanted for use as an ambulance the third wheel, the litter frame and the supporting members may be carried upon the cycle frame in such a way that the cycle may be ridden as an ordinary cycle.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 shows a form of the travelling invalid transporting apparatus in elevation, while

Figure 2 is a plan of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 shows the travelling apparatus seen from behind.

Figures 4 and 5 are plan and side elevation respectively of the unfolded and extended litter frame.

Figures 6 and 7 are plan and side elevation respectively of the litter frame closed and folded up.

Figures 8 to 12 show details.

The auxiliary wheel *a* when not in use is carried in the frame *b* of the cycle and the frame of the litter and its supporting members are wrapped up in the cloth of the litter which is attached to the cycle frame *b* (see the dotted lines in Figure 1). The auxiliary wheel *a*, when not in use is held in a socket in the cross-member *c* of the cycle frame and in the tubular guide *d* attached thereto by means of end *e*, which is of square cross-section (see Figure 11).

[*Price 8d.*]

When it is necessary to use the litter, the wheel *a* is connected to rear axle *f* of the cycle by means of the cross-stay *g*, and this cross-stay is secured by means of a pin *h* or the like (see Figure 10). The fork of the auxiliary wheel *a*, the end *e* of which, as already explained, is of square cross-section, fits into the rod *j* which is formed at its upper end as a bearing support for the inner side member of the litter frame and is provided with a locking arm *k* for holding the litter fast. The necessary stays are provided in the rods *l m*, the hooked ends *n o* of which (see Figures 8 and 9) engage in suitable eyes upon a sleeve *p* arranged upon the cycle frame and on the rod *j* (see Figures 2 and 12). These rods *l m* are provided with hinges in order to save room during transport when not in use as a litter and are made to fold about the hinges and are secured when in their extended position by means of movable sleeves *r* which are provided with bayonet catches *s* which engage with corresponding projections *t* fixed upon the rods *l*, *m* (see Figures 8 and 9). By this means any accidental displacement of the sleeves *r* is prevented. A further stiffening member between the rod *j* and the cycle frame is provided by means of the rod *u*.

The supporting device proper of the litter sheet consists of the telescopically sliding bars *v*, *w*, *x* of which *v* and *x* slide in the sleeves *y* and *z* respectively. Each of these sleeves is formed at one end with a slot which engages with a corresponding projection on the rods *v x*. The front and back members of the litter are composed of jointed rods 1, 2 which are secured in their extended position by the movable sleeves 3. The attachment and securing of the litter support proper is effected in the manner illustrated in Figure 10. The side members of the litter are each placed in the corresponding support and secured against accidental springing out by means of the locking arms *k* and 4. A sheet or the like shown in Figure 2 by chain lines is then extended upon the frame and suitably fixed there.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A cycle ambulance comprising an ordinary cycle and a third or auxiliary wheel connected together by and fitted with a frame adapted to support the ambulance litter, in which the parts are so arranged that when not wanted for use as an ambulance, the auxiliary wheel, the litter frame, and the supporting members, may be carried upon the cycle frame without impairing the capacity of the cycle to be used as an ordinary cycle.

2. The improved construction of combined bicycle and folding litter, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 6th. day of May, 1913.

W. P. THOMPSON & Co.,
285, High Holborn, London, W.C., and at
Liverpool and Bradford,
Patent Agents for the Applicants.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1913.